

# IDEALISM

- Dr. Tanuja Bhatt  
Assistant Professor  
Department of Education (M.Ed.)



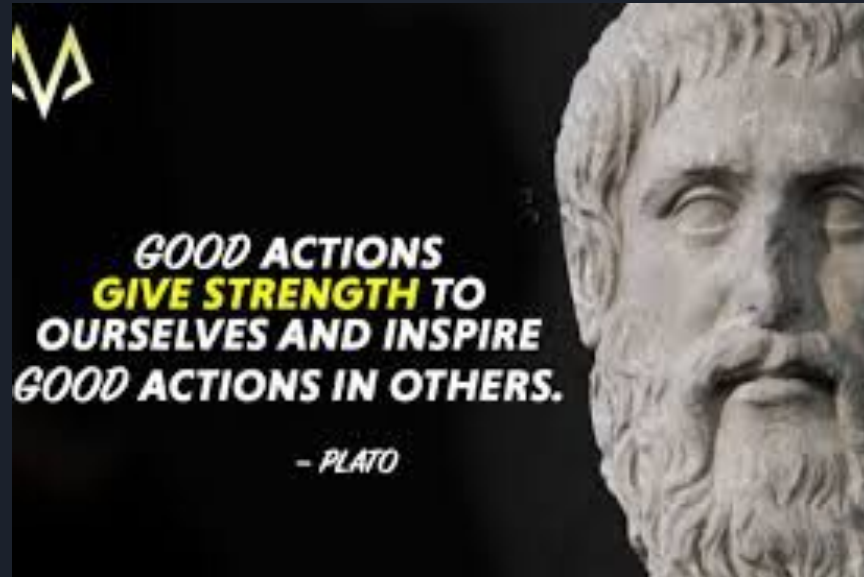


# OVERVIEW

- Chief components
- Fundamental principles
- Metaphysics of idealism
- Axiology of idealism
- Epistemology of idealism
- Educational aims of idealism
- Curriculum
- Role of teacher
- Discipline and teaching method

# Idealism (Oldest philosophy)

According to Idealism ideas are the only true reality.





# CHIEF EXPONENTS OF IDEALISM

(WESTERN)

1. Socrates (469-399 BC)
2. Plato (427-347 BC)
3. Desearthes (1596-1650)
4. Froebel

(INDIAN)

Vedic Rishis (1500-600 BC)

1. Swami Vivekananda
2. Rabindranath Tagore
3. Aurobindo Ghosh



# FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF IDEALISM

- Spirit and mind constitute reality
- Man being spiritual is a supreme creation
- God is the source of all knowledge
- Values are absolute and unchanging
- What is ultimately real is not the object itself but the idea behind it
- Man is not the creator of values



# METAPHYSICS OF IDEALISM

- According to idealism : the primary reality of an individual experience is 'self'
- 'Self' is the ultimate reality
- Ultimate reality isn't limited, it may be one or many
- Individual self gives all the freedom



# AXIOLOGY OF IDEALISM

- It states values are real existence, evil is not real existent
- The value of human life are what they are largely because there are individual persons to possess and enjoy them
- The individual person can realise value by actively relating parts and wholes



# EPISTEMOLOGY OF IDEALISM

- The ultimate knowledge is the knowledge on spirituality
- Some idealist support direct experience of the self
- Surrounding world is important to experience the self
- Reality to be a logically unified total system 'a universal mind'





# EDUCATIONAL AIMS OF IDEALISM

- To develop the mind
- To search for true ideas
- To develop character
- Self realisation
- Preservation and transmission of culture
- To prepare an individual for whole life



# CURRICULUM

- According to idealism curriculum is developed in accordance to ideals and eternal values
- Humanistic subject
  - Religious studies
  - Spiritual studies
  - Literature
  - History
  - Fine arts



# ROLE OF TEACHER, DISCIPLINE AND TEACHING METHODS

- Teachers role is of spiritual guide, role model and a supreme person
- Emphasis is laid on inner discipline, moral and religious instruction
- The methods for teaching are reading, oral methods like lecture, discussion, dialogue, and traditional methods



# REFERENCES

- Chaube S.P. & Chaube A. (2010) . Philosophical and sociological foundations of education. Agra: Vinod pustak Mandir
- Aggarwal, J.C. (2014). Philosophical and sociological perspectives of education. Delhi: Shipra Publication